

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 795.]

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[VOL. XV]

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KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, November 12.

Debates on Mr. Grandy's Resolution for establishing Circuit Courts, continued from our last.

Mr. LOGAN considered the amendment proposed by Mr. Hughes, as a violation of the rules of the house. In its principle, he thought it altogether untenable. Why (said he) is the jurisdiction of the district courts to be curtailed? Is it because they have too much business in their hands? The fact is far otherwise. You say that we have courts enough to do the business; and yet you will increase the number of courts and contract their business. The argument relative to the attendance of witnesses, certainly goes to prove that but one district court is necessary. If all testimony can be received through the medium of depositions, one court surely will answer every purpose, and that court should be in the centre of the state. For what reason, then, have we more than one? If there be any solid reason, it will apply to the more general extension of them. Equal justice calls for it. He then made some observations on Mr. Hughes's last speech, and Mr. Hughes replied—when.

Mr. PURVANCE stated that in his opinion the amendment was perfectly regular. Certain evils were said to exist: imperfections in the established system were admitted to exist. The original resolution proposed cutting up that system by the root. The amendment suggested an alteration. It related to the same subject: it proposed a corrective of the same evil; but it proposed a different mode of administering it. It introduced a new matter: it called the attention of the committee to a new subject. Had the amendment contained some proposal relative to the revenue, or to the militia, or to any other point unconnected with the subject matter of discussion—it would have been out of order. But this was not the case.

Calculations, he observed, had been made on the comparative expenses of the system proposed and of that now in existence.—Such calculations, however, were little to the purpose. The proposed system should be detailed and viewed in all its parts, before any such comparison could be fairly made. The calculations which had been offered to the consideration of the committee, were founded on the scheme suggested in the original resolution. The resolution had been amended:—the latter part of it proposing the scheme had been stricken out, by a vote of the committee: the scheme itself had been virtually abandoned; and all calculations founded on that scheme were of course irrelevant to the present question.

It was understood, he conceived, that the new circuit courts were to have the same jurisdiction, and to decide on the same kind of causes as the present district courts. Surely then they ought to have the same kind of judges,—judges equal in talents, in learning and in experience. There is now 42 counties. It was proposed that there should be as many courts possessed of the same jurisdiction as the present district courts.—The expense, therefore, if justice is to be administered as well, will exceed that of the present district courts in the same proportion as the number of the circuit courts would exceed the number of the district courts.

As to the proposal for curtailing the jurisdiction of the district courts contained in the amendment; it did not appear to him that it depended on the general principles under discussion. He should therefore, prefer striking out the latter part of the amendment.

He concluded with observing that it was unfair in gentlemen to dilate on the inconveniences of the present system, whilst there own was kept out of sight.

Mr. ADAIR requested that the rule of the house alluded to, might be read, and intimated that the amendment was inconsistent with the rule, as containing entirely new matter.

After some further discussion, in which general Hopkins and some other gentlemen took a part, on the point of order and proper arrangement of business; Mr. Hughes expressed his willingness to withdraw his amendment, provided it would remove any difficulty or accelerate a decision of the question;—and he withdrew the same accordingly.

The committee then rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again; and then the house adjourned.

Wednesday, November 13.

Mr. HUGHES commented the debate of this day with an elegant and impressive exordium on the importance of the question, and the necessity of a pure and equal administration of justice, on which, he observed, the life, the liberty, the property and the happiness of the people depended. He then proceeded to point out the leading objects which a legislature should have before them in the constitution of their courts of justice. The primary object should be an equitable decision of controversies between man and man, and the reformation of offenders against the laws of their country. The idea of revenge & of funguary punishments, founded on that idea, were happily abandoned, and it was now become an established maxim, that the aim of criminal jurisprudence should be to correct the vicious propensities of the offender, and by a punishment, certain but proportioned to the crime, to deter others from similar outrages on society. The second object aimed at in constituting courts of justice, should be to have them attended with as little expense to the state as possible,—and the third to render them as convenient to the great mass of the people as the nature of the business would admit of.—The first object, however, was all-important. It was not to be dispensed with on any consideration: and if in any respect the others were found to interfere with it; it was for the public good that they should bend to it. Would this great object be most effectually secured by the establishment of circuit courts? He saw no reason for supposing that it would. It was only in capital cases that punishment could be inflicted near where the crime was committed according to our present system of criminal laws, and he trusted that the period was approaching, when capital offences would be less frequent than they had been. With respect to the greater part of crimes, they are punished by confinement in the penitentiary house, a mode of punishment which, it was hoped, would tend to correct the bad habits and reform the mind of the offender.—As far as good influence might be expected from the impreive force of example; it was admitted that they could not be expected to be general and diffusive as where it was exhibited in the neighborhood of the places where the offences were committed: they were in a great measure confined to the particular place where the penitentiary house is erected. This, however, was a consideration which did not affect the present question,—as the place of punishment would be the same, whether the offender were tried in his county or in his district. Locality of trial, therefore, as unconnected with punishment, was immaterial, and an attention to it, was only calculated to deceive.

After defanting on this part of the subject he made many ingenious observations relative to trials in civil cases, and endeavored to prove that the advantages of a local trial were often decisive, and in general much less than, on a transient view, might be imagined. He took a view of its operation in actions real, where the land lies.—in actions transitory, which follow the person.—in chancery cases, where either the land or a party with the jurisdiction of the court, as in chancery for land, in ejectment, in trespasses *quare cladem fregit*,—in trespasses, assault and battery, and in contracts:—but it would swell too much such a report as this, were we to attempt to follow him in all his observations on these topics. As to contracts, he observed, that they were by no means generally made by the persons living in the county. The farmer did not confine himself to the merchants residing in his county. He might reside in Green county, and yet find it most advantageous to him to sell his produce to a person living at Bardstown. The contract, of course, is made there. Should any litigation be the consequence of the contract, the witnesses would more probably be found at Bardstown than in Green county. Or if, with a view of having the choice of a large assortment of goods, he preferred making his purchases at Bardstown, the merchant

afterwards should sue him; would it be to the furtherance of justice or to the advantage of the parties eventually, that the prosecution should be carried on at Greenburgh? The witnesses will be at Bardstown, and both the debtor and the creditor must drag them from thence, under the idea of convenience to the former, but to the real detriment of both. Or if the case be carried into chancery; is it right and equitable that the debtor should put the creditor to the inconvenience of bringing his witnesses from Bardstown to the court of chancery at Greenburgh? In fact, said Mr. Hughes, the real solid and substantial advantages of local courts are confined to those cases in which the local courts have at present jurisdiction. The subordinate advantages do not affect the mass of the community:—They are interesting only to the retainers and hangers upon a court house, the sellers of whiskey, cakes and beer, and it is these people that are the most clamorous against district courts, and in favour of such courts, as will increase the demand for those very valuable commodities of which they have the disposal.

Mr. Hughes proceeded to take some notice of the conclusion which had been drawn from the argument used by him on a former day's debate relative to the little advantage which was gained in chancery causes by trying them in the county, and the danger which would result from a multiplicity of the courts to uniformity of decision,—that upon these principles one court for the whole state would be amply sufficient. In reply to this objection he observed that the district courts combined in a great degree the advantages of a circuit court and of one general court. If the advantages of a general court were to be kept in view, and those only; it would be necessary to sacrifice those attending a more general distribution of courts. And if these alone were aimed at, as in the present system: all the good effects of a more consolidated judiciary would be lost. Were one single court established for the trial of all important causes; it would be necessary that they should sit the whole year. The trial of criminals in such a court, would be attended with insipid and dreary trials and oppression to the people. The summoning of witnesses and jurors from the most distant parts of the state, to attend such trials at one particular place, would both give disgust and impede the administration of justice.—But by the institution of district courts these evils were avoided. On the other hand, these same courts possessed the advantages of our general court with regard to chancery causes. They were not so numerous nor formed of such discordant materials as to take away the probability of their being consistent and uniform in their decisions, whilst their general decisions afforded their judges an opportunity of mutual communication, and laid the foundation for well digested and systematic adjudications. As to the great point of expense, so much talked of he should forbear entering into any calculations on that subject,—as it was impossible to do it satisfactorily whilst the new plan was still unformed. The circuit courts must, he conceived, be organized in one of two ways:—They must consist of one judge, which he believed no one would advocate, or of two judges, which would render at least eighteen necessary to attend all the circuits. This opposed, however, to a total change; he was in favour of multiplying the districts, and rendering the present ones more convenient.—Three new districts and two new judges would be sufficient. The Frankfort district might be struck off. This, the people of that district he presumed would readily acquiesce in, on condition that the jurisdiction of their district court, were given to the general court. Eight judges, therefore, would be sufficient for the district courts, where as eighteen would be necessary for the circuit courts.

The expense of the quarter session courts might likewise be saved, by adopting the Virginia plan of blending the county and quarter session courts, though he was not prepared to say how far such an arrangement would be expedient.

The most operative motive, however, on his mind, he observed, was the danger portended by a proneness to change,

of destroying all confidence in our courts of justice. Recollect (said he) that we have a court over which this legislature has no control, and that court proceeds steady and uninterrupted in the prosecution of business, amidst all the changes and fluctuations with which we are harassing our own courts. The federal court is not bound by the decisions of any of our state courts. It may set upon other principles and give contradictory adjudications. To counteract the evils arising from this circumstance, a concurrent jurisdiction had been given to the general court. Hence a great proportion of that business which would have gone to the federal court, had happily fallen into our own general court, and this would have been the case with a still greater proportion of it, had not a supposed infidelity in our state institutions impaired the confidence of non-residents. Should the proposed system be adopted, and the general court be abolished, what attorney would advise his client to lend his suit to the distant frontier, there to be decided by one learned judge and his two unlearned associates, or even by two learned judges.

(To be Continued.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sep. 4.—On the 17th of August the siege of Alexandria commenced in form. On that day General Coote advanced (after an attack had been made on the French gun-boats, two of which had been blown up, and two sunk) along the lake Mecotis, to take post with his corps of 500 men, at Marabout, which he effected without any opposition on the part of the garrison of Alexandria.

During this operation, the English before Alexandria made a feigned attack on the city, while Gen. Sir J. Clinton attacked the outer entrenchments of the enemy, a part of which on what is called the Green hills, was carried by the English with very little loss.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—In addition to the pleasing information given in our last, we have now the satisfaction of announcing the ratification of the preliminaries of PEACE on the part of the French government, and of laying before our readers several other important articles, selected from the London Star of the ninth of October, brought by the ship *Perseverance*, Capt. Williamson, in thirty-five days from Bristol, and received by us last night from a respectable Merchant of this city.

It appears that Mr. King, our minister at the court of London, has embraced the earliest opportunity of apprising our government of the conclusion of peace between England and France.—We shall perhaps be gratified in a few days by the publication of his communication on this subject.

LONDON, October 9.—
Preliminaries of Peace.
The Telegraph at the Admiralty was at work again this forenoon, and the communication was confidently asserted to be that a French envoy had reached Dover this morning at four o'clock, and brought with him the preliminaries of Peace, which had been ratified by the French government on Sunday last the fourth inst.

Recollecting with how much confidence a similar report was circulated two days ago, we cannot vouch for the truth of the present, though we think it extremely probable.

If correct, the envoy or other person arrived may be momentarily expected to reach town.

As a proof, however, that the intelligence, as communicated through the medium of the Telegraph, is believed to be as above stated, we shall mention one circumstance:—People were employed when our paper went to press in decorating the front of Mr. Otto's house with tamps filled with oil, to be ready for lighting.

The intelligence is not doubted at any of the public offices,

Star Office, 4 o'clock.

We stop the Prefs to announce the arrival of a Messenger with the *Ratification of the Preliminaries of PEACE*.

The Lord Mayor has issued a Proclamation against letting off pistols, guns, equips, crackers, &c. in the streets, when the general illumination for the peace takes place.

Since the signing of the Preliminaries was announced, business in the city has been in some degree at a stand; merchants shipping goods have particularly been at a loss how to act. By the convoy duty act, it is expressly enacted, that, after the signing of preliminaries, it shall not be necessary to advance that duty; at the same time the commissioners of the customs have received no directions to dispense with the payment of the convoy duty; so that those who ship off their goods must either advance the duties, or take their chance of the inconvenience of the delay till the signing of the preliminaries is officially and formally announced.

Private letters from Vienna, the 19th ult. state that Count Louis Cobenzel, who arrived there on the night of the 17th inst. set out immediately for the imperial residence at Schoenbrunn, where he had an audience of the Emperor of nearly four hours.

Count Lewis Cobenzel, during the last days of his residence at Paris, and even the last few hours before his departure had many long conferences with the First Consul and the minister of Foreign Affairs, Talleyrand, respecting the Electorate of Cologne and the Bishopric of Mainz, the emperor wishes very much to preserve these states in his own family, because they are very good establishments for the younger Austrian archdukes. To oblige the Emperor, the French government has promised to endeavor to gratify his wishes. Proposals have therefore been made to the Duke of Brunswick, but of what they are, is not yet fully known; it is however reported, that the Cisalpine republic is offered him, with respect to which, Bonaparte is said to have expressed himself that all his good intentions to that country are frustrated, the people not being qualified to support a republic. The Duke of Brunswick was in Italy in his youth, and had a sensible and learned prince, whom he esteems very much on account of his military talents.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRA.
Downing-Street, October 2, 1801.

Preliminaries of Peace between his Majesty and the French Republic were signed last night at Lord Hawkebury's office, in Downing-Street, by the right hon. Lord Hawkebury, one of his Majesty's principle Secretaries of State, on the part of his Majesty, and by M. Otto, on the part of the French government.

The conditions of this treaty are not fully known. It is said that they guarantee the integrity of our three allies, Turkey, Portugal, and Naples. Of course Egypt will be evacuated both by French and English, and Madaura restored—France guarantees, to these three of our allies their dominions; but it seems our allies the Stadholder and King of Sardinia, as well as the French Princes are abandoned to their fate! The Pope's territories are to be evacuated; Malta is to be restored to its ancient knights; Minorca is to be restored to Spain; and Porto Ferrajo restored. So we gain nothing in the Mediterranean or in Europe; while France gains all Holland and Netherlands, a large part of Germany, Switzerland, and two-thirds of Italy! in the West-Indies, the only conquest we are to keep is, as we are told, Trinidad. The Cape of Good Hope is to be made a free port, and Ceylon is to be ceded to this country. We shall offer no opinion upon the conditions until they are better authenticated.

A copy of the treaty signed by Lord Hawkebury was on Thursday night dispatched to Paris, where it will arrive this night; and the ratification is expected back on Monday night or Tuesday morning, when it will be ratified by the British government, also, and published, in an extraordinary Gazette. Ministers will feel the propriety of making it instantly and officially known, since the fate of so many men will be decided by the nature of the conditions. Parliament will be immediately summoned to meet within fourteen days, for the dispatch of business, the preliminaries will be laid before it, its sanction obtained, and in the midst of the general joy a loan will be raised to an unexampled extent, as Government is known to be in want of an enormous sum of money. Parliament will then be adjourned to meet after Christmas, and receive the definitive treaty. In the mean time we understand Joseph Bonaparte is expected in London to have the *acte de negociation* and signing that treaty. But it will be rather an instrument of form, than of real importance.

ance, we presume, as the preliminary treaties between this country and France have usually been adopted for the definitive.

Much praise has been given to ministers for the secrecy with which the negotiation has been conducted. We give them no such praise.—It was their duty to have made the public understand something of its progress. Merchants and commercial men are so deeply interested in the event, that some information was necessary to enable them to conduct their business with safety. A few indirect communications to the public could have done no injury to the treaty, or injury of any kind. The silence maintained by ministers, and the prevailing opinion that the negotiations would fail, will, perhaps, ruin several respectable houses, and prove a cruel misfortune to many worthy men. But we acquit ministers of misconduct in this respect, until within these three days. We believe they had no expectation of peace till Wednesday, and having nothing good to announce before that time, they preferred silence. If it be contended that this secrecy has prevented individuals from gambling in the funds, we say no. Certain persons have known of the progress of the negotiation, and within two days, have made fortunes by it. On Wednesday the funds rose two or three per cent. on the purchases made, and the reports on the stock exchange were, that preliminaries would be instantly signed. The same occurred on Thursday; but these reports having proved false before, were not generally believed, and those in the secret made the greater advantage of them. They knew, however, that some men in the alloy knew what was going forward. A number of policies on the peace have also been done at Loyd's within these few days; and we could name individuals who have made their fortunes there, independent of what they might have realized in the funds. So much for the secrecy of the negotiation. The public have been deceived, & a few men have made their fortunes. While we are on the subject of the funds we remark this extraordinary fact. Last Monday was 12 months, a report strongly prevailed, and was much believed, that a plan of a naval armistice was agreed upon by M. Otto and lord Grenville; and that it was gone to Paris for signature. On this report the 3 per cents were sold as high as 67. Yesterday, with the signing of the preliminaries of peace, published in the London Gazette, in every man's hand, they did not rise at any time higher than 66 1/2 though much business was done, and a great deal of money came to market. To what can we impute this heaviness of stocks? Is it the effect of the increase of the national debt, or the prospect of an enormous loan, and of financial difficulties of the utmost magnitude which must be encountered in adjusting a pacific system? Or do the mercantile men feel apprehensions for the commerce which the war has enabled us to monopolize? Do they fear a diminution of the revenues and resources of our government? Do they fear that the channels of our wealth will be diverted to other quarters? Undoubtedly, this is the most awful moment at which this country ever arrived. No peace was ever made under circumstances of so grave and serious a nature. It has been the peculiar character of this war, that it has been by the forced circulation of paper money instead of gold, the monopoly of commerce, &c. created a state of things, favorable to its own existence. The nation has been brought to a habit of body by violent stimulants, which may render it dangerous to return to its former sober course. On this subject, undoubtedly, great anxiety must prevail. A nine years war has changed our nature so much that we cannot contemplate the reform even of our vices without uneasiness.

The feelings of every man yesterday received a shock, influenced strongly by either hope or fear, or both. The present peace involves the interest of every one more than any event that ever before occurred.—The rich man who draws his thousands from the Indies, and the poor man who derives his loaf from his labor, feel with equal awe this crisis in their fate. But whatever may be the alarms with regard to the future, the earlier the peace is made, the less will be the difficulties, with which we must struggle. We regret that peace was not made two years ago when Bonaparte offered it; we regret it was not made two years ago when the people of England called for it; we regret that the war ever commenced; and it would be easy to shew that we have not only totally failed in the real object of our arms, but that our losses have exceeded our gains. But at the present moment such thoughts are uncontrollable. The public joy should not be dampened. We shall peace, even late as it comes, and feel a confident hope that the country

possesses the means of overcoming all its difficulties, under a wise administration of affairs. The patience, the industry, and firmness of the people, are great, and authorise any favorable calculations founded on their conduct. Even ministers, we hope, are convinced of the folly of attempting to conquer France, and may reasonably improve the opportunity now afforded them of repairing their errors. We shall not be surprised to see Mr. Pitt extolling "the child and champion of Jacobinism," and palliating his acts of tyranny—we would have said yesterday; but we must now keep a wary guard upon our language. France is perhaps the reward of those who dare columbine Buonaparte. We may with safety admire his exalted genius, though we cannot compliment him on the principle or practice of his government. What a change has he affected in the situation of France! Two years ago the very advocates of the French revolution, till more of its enemies, thought the last moments of the republic were at hand; that it was in its last agonies; that Suwarrow would beat Paris. The interior of France was a scene of confusion. Now we see that nation exalted in power and military glory above all others in Europe, giving them peace.

—*Giving it!*—This has been the favorite expression of Buonaparte. Not that France would meet any other nation as an equal but that the chief consul would give peace to Europe. *Give!* And we find he gives it to England, since ministers offered for it as England, they could, and depended on *his will* for its being concluded. To this degree has he humbled them, and elevated himself.

Buonaparte, however, was assured to conclude this treaty by other motives than the conditions offered. Factions were forming against him at Paris, taking peace for their ground, and he was obliged to have a large body of troops in that city. Alexandria, too, which he made an article of barter in the negotiation, he knew had surrendered, and wished to obtain something under pretence of giving it.

Conflatineople Sept. 12.

On the 26th of August General Menou, requested an armistice to adjust the articles for the evacuation of that city.

Gen. Hutchinson, in concert with the Grand Vizier and Captain Pacha, consented to this proposal, and the armistice began on the 27th of August, on which day General Hutchinson sent off dispatches to inform his court of this important event.

General Menou did not request an armistice till the English had taken two important posts, by means of which he still maintained some communications with the surrounding country, and procured supplies of provisions. Gen. Hutchinson after taking these and other posts, summoned Menou to surrender, with the garrison of Alexandria, prisoners of war, unless he would abide the consequence of a general assault by the three combined armies, of the English, the Grand Vizier, and the Captain Pacha. To this summons General Menou returned a firm and republican answer; but at length found himself compelled, by the discontent of his garrison, who had lost all hope of receiving succor, to solicit an armistice, in order to conclude an honorable convention the conditions of which we expect very soon. No dispatches have for a long time arrived so speedily from Egypt as these.

Lexington, December 11.

The preliminaries of peace between the French republic and his Britannic majesty came to hand by yesterday's mail; we had not room to give them a place in this day paper, they shall appear in our next. The features of the treaty are, that the British shall restore to the French and their allies, all the possessions occupied or conquered by the English during the war, except the island of Trinidad, and the Dutch possessions in the island of Ceylon.—The port of the Cape of Good Hope shall be opened to the trade &c. of both parties.—The island of Malta shall be restored to the order of St. John of Jerusalem.—The territories of the Queen of Portugal shall be maintained.—The French troops shall evacuate the kingdom of Naples and the Roman state; and the British forces, Porto Ferrajo and the ports and islands in the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas.—The republic of the seven United Islands shall be recognized by the French.

A proclamation by his Britannic Majesty declaring the cessation of arms and enjoining the observation thereof was published in the London Gazette, of October 13.

The island of Trinidad, ceded to Great Britain by the late treaty with France, is about 100 miles long and 60 broad;

but the Spanish settlements are small. It was captured by the English February 1797.

Ceylon, also ceded in the late treaty, is a very valuable island in the East Indies, 250 miles in length and 195 in breadth, and remarkable for abundance of cinnamon and the belt of Pepper. The Dutch settlements, and forts were surrendered to the English in Feb. 1796.

The following subscription, we have been requested to publish in our paper.—In a few days it will be presented to the Citizens.

TO THE VIRTUOUS AND BENEVOLENT PEOPLE OF THESE WESTERN COUNTRIES.

VARIOUS attempts have been made in America, to diffuse the blessings of civilized life, among the Heathen nations around us. Too much cannot be said in commendation of these disinterested and benevolent undertakings. Their success has been various, but we think they have always been marked with decided personal, as well as national advantages. It is however to be regretted, that the benefits resulting from these attempts, have been confined within a circumscribed and transitory; owing we think in part, to our too generally addressing the Adults among the Indians, whose habits have been confirmed; and partly to a want of perseverance.

Surely it would be deemed almost an impeachment of the wisdom, benevolence and virtue, of the people of these countries, to use many arguments to induce them to engage in the good work, of converting the Wild Man of the woods, into the wise, virtuous and patriotic citizen.—The Indian who worships the God of his own fancy, and is hurried on by his passions to acts of the most horrid cruelty; into the enlightened Christian, who devoutly worships the God of the Universe, and loves his neighbor.

In this laudable enterprise you are invited to embark. The projects of success you will be informed of by the person who presents you with this paper. It is thought by those immediately engaged in this business, that One Thousand Dollars a year, will be indispensably necessary, to enable them to employ a qualified person as teacher, and to board and clothe the Indians expected to be sent to a school, proposed to be set up at Mr. Isaac Zeane's on the head of Mad River. The names of a number of Indians have been already handed in, who will immediately enter upon learning the English language.

Let those whose minds have been irradiated by the benign influences of science and religion, here fully and liberally engage in this good work, that the uncultivated wilds of America, may be exchanged for the fruitful fields, and the desert as the garden of God. The Synod of Virginia, has appointed a committee of their body, to attend to the business. Annual publications will be made of the monies received and expended. Col. ROBERT PATTERSON, is the treasurer of the commission of Synod.

By order of the commission,
JAMES CRAWFORD, C.C.S.
Nov. 25, 1801.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

LONDON, October 12.

On the evening of the 11th, the populace of London, enraged at some expressions of Peter Porcupine's reprobatory of the Peace, made a violent assault on his dwelling house in Pall Mall, and his printing-office in Southampton, the windows and materials of which were completely demolished. It seemed he refused to join in the general illumination on that joyous occasion.

BALTIMORE, November 27.

Insurrection in St. Domingo.

A gentleman from Cape Francois has publicly favored with an official journal, published by Toussaint, of an insurrection which broke out in the department of the North, about the 20th October, and was quelled on the 4th November.

Toussaint's journal concludes thus:

"The unanimous reports of the generals and military commanders; the cries of the rebels, the informations of the arrested, agreeing in rating the general conspiracy Moyse to be the author of this crime, I ordered him to appear before me, after having informed him of the declarations made by adjutant general Idler, I ordered him to be arrested on the 6th Brumaire. On the 10th, he set out for Port de Paix, under the charge of brigade general Clervaux, to wait the issue of his trial.

"Being informed that order was re-ef-

tabulated in every quarter, that all the planters had returned to their occupations, that the utmost vigilance was exerted, and desirous of giving confidence to the inhabitants of the Cape, I entered that city the 14th Brumaire, (4th November) conducting 40 prisoners.

Having ordered the brigade general Henry Christopher, to assemble all the armed force at the place of arms, I had 13 of the chiefs of the revolt brought thither, who were instantly punished with death. A great number of others are in prison, waiting their trials.

This conspiracy, formed with the greatest malice, appeared to be principally directed against the government and the white inhabitants of the North. The rebels have fully discovered the author. In order to attach them to him, and press them to their atrocious, he informed them that I had sold the blacks to the white; that general Moye alone had refused to sign the pretended contract; but that general Desafines and Christopher had assented to it. At Limbe, the authors of this infamy had made chains which, on the day of the revolt, were to be exhibited to the blacks as a proof of this absurd project of a fate."

After lamenting this unfortunate occurrence, the general says—

"Tranquility is again established every where."

"The most frightful orders have been given that the work of the planters be vigorously carried on; that the slightest offence be rigorously punished; and that the safety of persons and property be inviolably preserved. All my care & anxiety shall be employed to prevent this fatal event destroying public confidence."

"Done at Cape Francois, the 10th year of the French republic, one and indivisible. November 7, 1801.

"The governor of St. Domingo, (Signed) Toussaint Louverture."

At the Cape only one man was killed by the revoltors.

"A good BOOT & SHOE-MAKER, a SADDLER, and a TAYLOR, who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement, at RICHMOND, (Madison court house.)

34 December 10.

LEXINGTON LIBRARY.

"The annual general meeting of the SHEARERS OF THE LIBRARY,

"WILL be held at the house of Mrs. McNear in the town of Lexington, on the first Saturday in January next—precisely at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; when the directors and other officers of the corporation will be chosen.

Published by order of the directors.

R. PATTERSON, Chm.

Dec. 8th, 1801.

Wanted Immediately, Two or Three JOURNEYMAN COOPERS, To whom good wages will be given—Also Two or Three APPRENTICES.

To the above bunglers, A generous price will be given for Eight or Ten Thousand STAVES; And the payment made on the delivery. For particulars apply at my shop, at the lower end of Main street, Lexington.

William Dorsey. 65

NOTICE.

"AN Election for several Trustees for the Town of Lexington, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Court House in said Town, on Saturday, the 2d day of January next, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon."

ROBT. PATTERSON, Chm.

December 10, 1801.

Mouth of R. Sandy, Mason County,

Oct. 10, 1801.

MY WIFE, having wantonly left her small children and my bed—causing the public to distrust her on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting.

J.W. Alexander Collett.

NOTICE.

"THOSE indebted to JOHN A. SEITZ, of the late firm of SEITZ & LAUMAN, are requested to make payment to Mr. Geo. M. JOHNSON, previously to the 24th day of December next; further delays will cause compulso- ry measures to be taken indiscriminately.

SALT PETRE.

A quantity wanted at the store of J. A. SIEITZ.

Lexington, 5th Nov. 1801.

I do hereby warn all persons from having any dealings with my wife BETSEY, as I will not be answerable for any of her contracts.

Hamilton Elliott.

Dec. 10, 1801.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.
STRAYED from the subscriber's plantation in Shelby county in December last a BAY MARE, fifteen hands high, well made, six years old last spring, has four white feet, a blaze in her face, paces, trot and canters, branded W W on the near shoulder and but tock, was with foal, when she went away.—Also, a BROWN HORSE, with a bob-tail, fourteen hands high, well made, seven or eight years old, trots and gallops, I do not recollect whether the horse was branded or not.—Whoever will deliver said mare and foal to Doct. W. Warfield in Fayette county, or to me in Shelby county, shall receive twenty dollars for each.

JOHN POPE.
wptw tf.

Nov. 1801.
WILL BE RENTED
On Monday, the 15th inst. to the highest bidder, in Lexington, at Capt. J. POSTHUMUS's All that Valuable Property, known by the name of the **BOURBON FURNACE**,

With all its appendages—Confining of WAGGONS TEAMS SLITTING MILL GRIST MILL, and STOCK of every kind.

The FURNACE has been lately repaired, and is now in complete order, with a Good Stock, ready to go into blast.

The terms will be made known on the day of renting, by

SAML. DOWNING.
Agent for the United Iron Company
December 4th, 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the waters of Paint Lick creek, a forel Mare, 13 hands one inch high, supposed to be seven years old, branded on the near butock 1; a small star in her forehead, and four saddle spots. Appraised to \$1.

WILLIAM COY.

Nov. 1801.

CHEAP GOODS.

Saml. & Geo. Trotter,
Have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their STORE, on Main street, LEXINGTON,
An extensive Assortment of MERCANDIZE,
Consisting of

DIV. GOODS, HARD-WARE, GROCERIES, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS & TIN WARES, ANVILS, STEEL, NAILS, &c. &c.

Amongst which, we have just opened a great variety of

Fine and Coarse CLOTHES and CASSIMERS,

FLANNELS, COATINGS, BLANKETS, &c.

IRISH LINENS, CHINTZES & CALICOES, INDIA MUSLINS,

BRITISH, PLAIN, JACONET, TAMBORED & LAPETT ditto,

SCARLET CLOAKS, WOOL & COTTON CARDS,

TURKEY COTTON, RIPPONS, WATT'S & WESTLEY'S HYMN-BOOKS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. &c.

IMPERIAL, HYSON, YOUNG HYSON, TEAS,

GREEN, SOUSCHONG, & BOHEA

COFFEE, & CHOCOLATE, LOAF SUGAR & INDIGO.

Having bought a considerable share of

the present importation at Vendue, pur-

chasers may depend on receiving greater

BARGAINS than any hitherto sold in

this state.

** No credit can be given, on any

conditions whatever.

Lexington, Dec. 3.

At court of Quarter Sessions, continued

and held for Woodford county at the

court-house thereof, on Tuesday the 3d, of November, 1801.

John Obannon, Complainant,

against

Armfield Sharp, Fleming Trigg, and

Parmeria his wife, Melfenda Sharp,

Elizabeth Sharp, and Thos. Sharp,

heirs of Thomas Sharp, deceased.

Defendants.

THE DEFENDANT Fleming Trigg, not

having entered his appearance herein according

to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state. On the motion of the complainant, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here, on the first Monday in March next, and answer the complainant's bill; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso;—that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively; and published once Sunday, immediately after Divine service, at Hillsborough meeting house, and another copy pasted at the door of the court house in this county.

TUESDAY, Dec. 3.

Geo. Brock, Clerk.

GREAT BARGAINS,

Will be sold by the subscriber, and for greater part, *Extensive Credits* will be given, in annual payments, the purchaser giving good bond and security; *The following PROPERTY I will sell, from this day forward, (to wit.)*

VALUABLE BUILDINGS, and the

Lots of ground they are on, in Paris—they begin at the Main Corner street facing the Court house, and running parallel with the post road one hundred feet—

The first a large two story frame building, in which there is a large well finished store house and counting room, both large fire places of brick; the other part well calculated for a tavern, six well finished rooms plastered, and four large fire places; another room, thirty-six feet by twenty, and two fire places, and within five feet of the back room door, a brick lodging room, and a kitchen adjoining.

The balance of the building of brick, two stories high; with four houses, twenty feet square, rented out to different families; convenient to those are two small houses—there is a stable and small garage for the use of the large building. I have also nine acres of out lots in excellent order for cultivation—Those buildings were first valued by a number of workmen at eight thousand dollars; and several useful additions have been made to them since—I will now give them extremely low, and give them clear of all incumbrance.

Another property I have in Mason county, one mile and three quarters from Lexington—two valuable overshot mills, in high credit for manufacturing flour, as any in the state, and are now repairing and almost done, so as to start in complete order when the season for grinding commences, with the best Burr and Allegany stones, rolling screens &c. &c.—Those mills in the season for grinding, can make forty barrels of flour every day that they are worked; and any person inclining to purchase, can be informed, that the quality of the flour is superior to any that has been boasted from Linetone. With those I will sell a valuable negro man, a good miller; the plantation of 140 acres, 100 apple trees, of fruit equal to any in the state, a fine clover and blue grass pasture and meadow, a small dwelling house and farm, with other out houses, cherry and peach orchard—the title indisputable; and I will give it clear of all incumbrances. For this property I have in two years paid nine thousand dollars.

I have also for sale, 700 acres of Military land, fourteen miles from Washington, North West of the Ohio river, with a very promising salt lick, supposed to have salt water, a small trial has been made, and some salt made by a Mr. Sherry.

I have also two small plantations in Bourbon, that I will sell—they are mostly first rate lands.

I have patents for lands near Montgomery court house, of the first quality; eight thousand acres, the half of which I will sell at one third its value; the purchaser may have his choice; patented 17 years ago; entries very special.

Also the half of 600 acres of first quality, three miles from Fleming court house; old patent and special entries—on the farm terms.

I have also one thousand acres for sale, adjoining lower Mackasee's trade, level, but of inferior quality—for this I will take good horses at 6s per acre; the title undoubted.

I have also for sale about 300 acres, on Cedar creek, of Floyd's fork, with a never failing spring on it; a part rich land, and a part indifferent, within six miles of Mann's lick; this has excellent range and timber—for this I will take good fat at 12s per acre, if cash 9s per acre.

I have also for sale, six hundred acres, patented land, on Clover lick, eight miles from the Crab orchard—this I will take 3s per acre for cash, or 4s & 6d in installments.

If it will be an accommodation to those who may incline to purchase the mills, I will give in an excellent house woman, now living in Lexington.

I will also sell a good flock of hogs, cattle, mares and colts, with the mills.

I will give such excellent bargains in all, or any of the aforesaid property, that any person inclined to purchase, may be well accommodated. The mills I will deliver up the tenth of March next, or if sooner required, on a little more advance, they shall be given up.

Money, good Merchandise, Negroes, and Horses, will be taken by installments, as will best suit the purchaser.

Application to my son John Edwards, jun. in Bourbon, or to Mr. David S. Brodrick, in Washington, or to Mr. Enoch Smith, near Montgomery court house, or James Brown esq. in Lexington, for information and contracts with respect to

the property, or to the subscriber, either in Bourbon or Washington, may be made.

Any of my creditors choosing to purchase, shall have on the lowest terms, as I am determined to sell.

I will sell 1000 barrels of flour, all to be delivered before the 15th of March next. And,

I have also one other plantation for sale, near Warwick, 233 acres cleared, and the title secure.

Any person purchasing the mills I will furnish with wheat at cash price, and will, if employed, engage to clear them in the sale of flour &c. this season, 2500 or 3000 dollars.

JOHN EDWARDS, Sen.
14th September, 1801. *sdts

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT we shall attend commissioners appointed by the court of Nicholas county, at the Upper Blue Licks, on the 21st December, between the hours of ten and twelve, to take the depositions of witnesses to perpetuate testimony respecting the calls of a claim of Basil Holmes for 15,000 acres of land, near that place.—Also the next day at the same hour, at the Mud Lick, in Fleming county, with the commissioners appointed by the court of said county, for the same purpose.

On the 28th between the hours of ten and twelve at the mouth of Little Sandy in Mason county and proceed to the improvement of Robert Wood, and on the next day at the same hour at John Wood's improvement, with the commissioners appointed by the court of said county, to perpetuate testimony respecting the calls of their claims of 1000 acres each—and do such other things as may be necessary and agreeable to law.

Lewis Craig,
Philemon Thomas,
John Winn,
Thomas Wotts.

Dec. 4th, 1801.

FOR SALE, TWO STILLS & A BOILER,

MADE of Copper, of superior quality. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and like young Horses taken in payment. For further particulars application may be made to the EDITOR of this Paper.

November 4, 1801.

TAKEN UP

BY the subscriber, living on Miller's Run, Scott County,

A BAY HORSE, *3*
About fourteen hands high, four years old, branded on the near shoulder, a few white hairs in his forehead; appraised to 121.

* John A. MILLER.

October 9, 1801.

TANNERS' OIL,

FOR SALE BY
W. M. STORY,
GEORGETOWN.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living on South Elkhorn, Fayette county, six miles from Lexington, on the 26th day of June, 1801, a bound white girl, named

JANE CUMPTON,

About twelve years of age; had on when she went away a striped short gown, and a linen coat. Any person that will bring the girl, Jane, home, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expences paid by me.

* it *4* Jacob Ryman.

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Jessamine county, an iron gray Filly, three years old, not branded, thirteen and a half hands high, with a long tail, appraised to 40 dollars.

Thos. Acres.

August 6, 1801. *2*
TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Muddy creek, Madison county, a dark bay Mare, judged to be eleven years old, has a small star in her forehead, a knot on her back, branded but not legible. Appraised to 40 dollars.

Robert Covington.

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC,
For the Year 1802;

Is just published and for sale at this office, by the Grofs, Dozen or Single.

PRIMER'S,

On an entire new plan, may be had at this office, by the hundred, dozen or single.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

Turns of Fortune.

A MAN saws off his arm, and defected by hope; To end all his woes had recourse to a rope; But, while he was fating the halter, he found A sword of rich treasure concealed in the ground; Now place he perches'd his bosom to the rite; The halter he dropt and made off with the prize; The master, when scarcely the other had gone, Came to search for the treasure; but found there was nothing.

so the wretched, after floundering some moments agast, put his neck in the halter, and soon breath'd his last!

ANECDOTE.

Two gentlemen discoursing in a public company, one of them observed that the disorder, called the king's evil, was very uncommon in this country. "True" replies the other, "the king's evil seldom rages in a republican government."

TO BE RENTED ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

THE Farm, wherein I live, in Jefferson County, about two and a half miles from the Court House, and about five miles from Boler's Ware House, on the Kentucky river; with fifty acres of Wheat in the ground. A merchant mill, forty-five by fifty-five feet, three stories high, calculated for three pairs of flours, and slaves taken out for twelve or fifteen hundred barrel barrels.

Also a saw-mill, with log carriage and Oxen; a small grist mill, that runs a great part of the year; and a distillery fifty by thirty four feet, with stills and boilers for a house of that size; a blacksmith's shop and tools. They will be rented separately or together, as may suit, for one or more years. Will likewise be hired, on the premises, the first of January next, for one year, if not hired by private contract previous to that time, fifteen negroes; Men, Women, and Boys.

Band with security will be required. I will lease a considerable part of the above tract of land five years, for improvement.

MONTGOMERY BELL.

November 20th, 1801.

LOST.

By the subscriber, on the first or second day of this month, a BOND on James Reid, to William Hill, of Sixty pounds, with several other Papers—said bond has been several times endorsed from one to another. Any person delivering said bond and other papers to me, shall have FIVE DOLLARS reward.

Thomas Tudor.

Fayette, Grave run, near Thomas's 2 mill, November 4th, 1801.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the thirty first of October a likely

BLACK MARE,

towards of sixteen hands high, well made, and in good order, with a large Star in her forehead, no brand known. Whoever will deliver said mare to the subscriber in Lexington, shall receive the above reward.

GOO. TEGARDEN.

Nov. 13 1801.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Biffs dec. are requested to make immediate payment—and all those who have any demands against said estate are directed to bring them forward properly authenticated, that provision may be made for discharging the same.

ELIZABETH BLISS, Admxx.

JOHN BORG.

THOMAS WHITELIDGE, Admxx.

December 4th, 1801.

3 W

Taken up by the subscriber, near Boonsborough, in Clarke county, a roan Horse, 14 hands high, both hind feet white, no brand, about 4 years old; appraised to 12.

Nancy O'rear.

Sept. 16, 1801.

13 NOTICE.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

Will be kept at the

SIGN OF THE BUFFALOE,

On Main street, in Lexington, opposite the Public square.

14 WANTED,

A Negro Boy,

about sixteen or eighteen years old, and

A Negro Girl,

about twelve years old. Payment to be

made in CASH—For further information, apply at this office.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And ready to be delivered to subscribers,

ORATIONS

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, &c.

Delivered in the State house in Frankfort on the Fourth day of July last, by Four Students.—A few copies for sale at this office.

ALEX. PARKER

Has just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortment of

MERCANDIZE,

Roof & Striped Blankets, Coating, Flannel,

Black Lute-firings, 6-4 & 4-4 Book Mullin,

6-4 & 4-4 Tanned, Lappet and plain faceton Muffins,

Irish Linnens, afforted;

Kid and Stuff Slippers,

Hymn and Music Books,

Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH or Merchantable HEMP.

At Lexington, October 5, 1801.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to part for

PHILADELPHIA

in November next,

Requests all those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, to make payment before that time. Those who fail to comply with this notice may calculate on future being commenced against them.

ALEX. PARKER.

Lexington, September 21, 1801.

N. B. Merchantable HEMP will be taken, at the market price, for debts.

A. P.

FOR SALE.

A TAN YARD,

WITH a small flock and materials for carrying it on; with about thirty or forty acres of land, twelve acres cleared, lying in Woodford county, ten miles from the court house, eighteen from Lexington, and about a mile and a quarter from the Kentucky river, within half a mile of Fromants iron works, grist-mill and saw-mill; there is a good wagon road from thence to the river; there is eight vats, lime &c. with a good mill house, two good cobbins, and a never failing spring, with a fall of about 20 feet; the situation for convenience of water, and back, is superior to any I have seen in the state, those inclining to purchase will please apply to me on the premises, or to David or Thomas Reid, Lexington.

WILLIAM REID.

FOR SALE,

THE Property lately occupied in this town, by Mr. Att. of Thompson, and at present by Mr. DeLamare, in the name of The New Twenty FRAME HOUSES.

Neatly finished, large and convenient Galleries, a large frame Stable and Kitchen, good Smoke House, and Three Lots belonging to the above premises. Also two hundred acres of GOOD QUALITY LAND, lying on the head of Salt River, about seven miles from this town; the title clear, every kind of dispute; the Land will be sold at a reasonable price.

The subscriber will give a reasonable credit to the purchaser. The terms will be low for CASH and TOBACCO.—Apply to

Geo. Poyzer.

Lexington, Jan. 17th 1801.

NOTICE

HAVING removed my family to a farm in the neighborhood of Lexington, and intending still to do my business in town, I think it necessary to sell my property in town, and the following is the name of the appraiser, General Court of the Circuit Court of the United States for Kentucky and the Territories North-West of the Ohio, I will attend at my office, in Lexington, every day, from nine o'clock in the morning, until one in the afternoon, at which time and place, all who have business with me must attend.

13 J. HUGHES.

Lexington, September 11th, 1801.

Trotter & Scott,

HAVE just received, and now open

Hing for sale, at their Store, in Lexington, a complete assortment of

MERCANDIZE,

Well suited to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queen's and Glafs Ware, Bar-Iron, Steel, Imported Caltings, Nails, Window-Glafs, Bouting-Cloths, suited for Merchant or Country Work—likewise a supply of Mann's Lick Salt, all of which will be sold at their usual low prices for CASH.

Lexington, April 20, 1801.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

One or Two APPRENTICES to the

Tanning & Carrying Business.

Wm. STORY.

Georgetown, August 17th, 1801.

13 JAMES F. MOORE.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

The subscriber offers for sale, a Very Valuable

BRICK HOUSE,

And well Improved

12 LOTT,

In the town of Frankfort, formerly occupied by Col. Evans, with a good house fit for the reception of a good family, a bargain may be effected for cash, on I will sell it on a long credit, for birds with good security, or I will exchange it for lands in the North Western Territory.

12 A. S. O.

I have just received from Baltimore, Wine, Brandy, Mucovado Sugar, Wool and Cotton cards, Copperas, Turkey Yarn, &c. a parcel fit quality Mill Saws.

JOHN MULLANPHY.

Frankfort, Sept. 20th, 1801.

N. B. 625 square Blank Books, first quality paper and binding, will be sold extremely low wholesale or retail.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that he is now living at bis

FERRY,

On the road leading from Lexington to Danville, or the Crab-orchard, and from his strict attention to his business he flatters himself that he will give GENERAL SATISFACTION, to those who please to favor him with their custom. He would also inform the public the road is in BETTER REPAIR than that to any Ferry on the River, and a FERRY-BOAT sufficient to carry any Waggon and Team, and will Ferry on the following terms, (to wit) for all Wheel Carriages nine pence per wheel. Man and Horse, four pence halfpenny, all kinds of stock, two pence per head, and at all times when the River can be forded with safety he will

FERRY FREE.

12 SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Sep. 23 1801.

MACEBEAN & POYZER.

Have just received an assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Among which is a large assortment of the most fashionable FUR & WOOL HATS, &c. &c. Which they will sell at the low prices, for CASH, GINSENG, TOBACCO, WHEAT, PORK, SALT, PTERE, &c. &c.

Lexington, 28th Sept. 1801.

DAVID REID,

SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed his shop from the corner of Main and Croft Streets, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. P. Popp, the Presbyterian meeting house, where he now lives, and intends carrying on his business as usual, he flatters himself from his uninterrupted attendance to the public, and the knowledge he has had for acquiring a general knowledge of it, will fill his share of the public esteem.

Lexington, Feb. 16th, 1801.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted D. R.

12

WILLIAM REID,

12

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed his shop from the corner of Main and Croft Streets, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. P. Popp, the Presbyterian meeting house, where he now lives, and intends carrying on his business as usual, he flatters himself from his uninterrupted attendance to the public, and the knowledge he has had for acquiring a general knowledge of it, will fill his share of the public esteem.

Lexington, Feb. 16th, 1801.

JOHN HALLEY.

12 JOHN HALLEY.

12

12 THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

LAND,

12 FOR SALE:

1000 acres on the Kentucky, in Madison county.

400 in ditto, waters of Otter creek.

5000 on the Ohio river, opposite Little Miami river.

400 on Severn's Valley creek.

Good titles will be made to purchasers.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Madison county, on Otter creek.

JOHN HALLEY.

Sept. 21, 1801.

12

12 FORTY DOLLARS REWARD

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living

at Rivington's Lick about the 28th December last a Negro man named

H. A. R. Y.

about 25 years of age, upwards of six feet high very likely, active and well made, has a variety of cloathing with him, among which is the following. A new green broad cloth coat, waistcoat, gingham do white shirts, new leather overalls, calfor hat, a new grey linsey hunting-shirt, old cloth overalls, strong new shoes, &c. &c. Any person who will secure the above negro in any jail, to that I get him again, shall receive

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS reward, or the above reward if brought home,

paid by me.

12 JAMES F. MOORE.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber from Philadelphia, inform their friends in particular, and the public in general, that they have just commenced the various branches of COACH & COACH HARNES MAKING, PAINTING & TRIMMING, opposite Mr. David Stout's Lime-Stone street, and near Mr. Bradfords & Nancoway's Factory, where also will be sold all kinds of leather goods or harnesses as the market may require, the most reasonable price, and the most manner.

Richard Ashton,

John W. Stout,

Lexington, May 1st 1801.

12 BLANK LEADS.

12 RICE.—For Sale,

At the Kentucky Vine Yard, about

five miles above the mouth of Hickman, on the Kentucky river, a quantity of EXCELLENT

RICE—those who will purchase tods, or upwards

shall be furnished at six pence per pound, delivered either at the Vine Yard, or at the mouth of

Hickman.

34 J. J. Dufour.

March 29th, 1801.

12 I will either Sell or Rent, my

HOUSES & LOTS

in town, reserving a small piece in front of Mr.

Reed's (the chair maker) shop, for an Office.

If I do not sell, I will make an allow-

ance to any one who would rent for a term of

years, for repairs and improvements.

12 J. HUGHES.

12 THE partnership of BLEDSOE &

BAYLOR, is dissolved by mutual consent, all

those who are indebted to the said firm, are requested to call on Walker Baylor and pay off their respective

business—those who have lately returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of GOODS, amongst which are

LOAF & MUSCOFADO Sugars of a su-

perior quality,

12 BEST GREEN COFFEE; CHOC-

COLATE & TEAS; MALA-

GA; TENERIFFE, OLD

PORT, SHERRY &

MADEIRAWINES.

12 FIRST & SECOND QUALITY

FRENCH BRANDY;

PEPPER, PIMENTO, ALLUM, COP-

ERAS & MADDER.

QUEENS WARE assorted

HARD WARE & CUTLERY assorted.

He also has on hand, a quantity of Mann's Lick SALT, for two years old.

N. B. Country merchants and others may be supplied with any article in the above line on the most moderate terms for CASH.

RICE.—For Sale,

At the Kentucky Vine Yard, about

five miles above the mouth of Hickman, on

the Kentucky river, a quantity of EXCELLENT

RICE—those who will purchase tods, or upwards

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PEPPER, PIMENTO, ALLUM, COP-

ERAS & MADDER.

QUEENS WARE assorted

HARD WARE & CUTLERY assorted.

He also has on hand, a quantity of Mann's Lick SALT, for two years old.

N. B. Country merchants and others may be supplied with any article in the above line on the most moderate terms for CASH.

LAND FOR SALE.

I AM authorized by gentlemen of re-

putability in Philadelphia, to sell a

about one hundred and eighty thousand

acres of

in the state of Kentucky, about

five miles above the mouth of Green

river—The payments will be made easy.

I will take a small part in CASH, the

balance in HORSES, FLOUR, HEMP

or TOBACCO; or allow a credit for

three fourths of the purchase money, payable

in one, two and three years.—A de-

scription of the LAND, and particulars of

the terms may be had by applying to

me in Lexington.

12 L. D. B.

LAND, 48

in different parts of this state, some of it

MILITARY LANDS south of Green

river—The payments will be made easy.

I will take a small part in CASH,</p